



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

institute in Lima are regularly sent to Valparaiso by the Director de Salubridad. Vaccine prepared here has given very good results in Peru, and vaccination continues to be enforced.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, July 15, as follows:

Week ended July 15, 1905. July 9, steamship *South Australia*, from Montevideo, bound to New Orleans, with cargo of nitrate and 36 crew; fumigated with sulphur-dioxide gas.

July 10, steamship *Cambrian King*, from Montevideo, bound to Thompson Point, Delaware, with 30 crew and 1 passenger; all well; inspected.

The sanitary condition of this port continues good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 990,002. Total number of deaths, 1,146, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 19, measles 1, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 43, and 184 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 240, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 4, and 62 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended June 15, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 472, including measles 2, whooping cough 1, smallpox 218, and 45 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia*—*Victoria*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including whooping cough 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 113. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 812, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 21, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 92 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 30,829. Total number of deaths, 47, including 1 from scarlet fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 8, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand and six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 24, scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 18, enteric fever 5, and 37 from diarrhea. The deaths

from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 11.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,362 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 5 from whooping cough, and 2 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 8, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz., 4.8, and the highest in Newtownards, viz., 28.6, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 140 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 8, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 7.6, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 17.1, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 494, including diphtheria 3, measles 14, scarlet fever 1, and 26 from whooping cough..

HAWAII—Honolulu.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 73, including plague 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 535,594. Total number of deaths not reported. Seven deaths from diphtheria, 7 from enteric fever, 7 from measles, and 107 from tuberculosis reported.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 2,922,585. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 2 deaths from enteric fever, and 622 from plague reported.

Twenty days ended June 10, 1905. One hundred and eighty-six deaths from plague reported.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended June 24, 1905. Population, including garrison, 3,800. One death. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended July 10, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 379, including enteric fever 5, measles 11, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, smallpox 2, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Cadiz.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 69,382. Total number of deaths 149, including diphtheria 1, measles 5, and 30 from tuberculosis.